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BRITAIN PLANS A COUP
TO GATHER IN EGYPT.

Lord Cromer, Who Has Proved the Heroism of Diplomats.

Though Lady Cromer was dying when her husband received hurried orders to proceed to Cairo that he might be ready for the contemplated coup, the devoted woman insisted that he should not set out and that she accompany him. Sacrificing his feelings to his duty Lord Cromer proceeded to Cairo, taking his wife with him, and had but reached it when she died.

Ready to Proclaim a Protectorate
Over the Nile Country—Heroism of Lady Cromer.Special Cable to the Journal.
(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)

London, Nov. 1.—If indications, preparations and guarded hints mean anything they mean that the British Government is about to perpetrate a coup which is nothing more nor less than the proclamation of Egypt as a British protectorate—that is to say, as an integral portion of the English Empire.

The publication this morning by the Mail of a message from the War Department, requesting its editors to refrain from publishing anything which a possible enemy might find useful; the commissioning of ships; the stoppage of leave; the orders issued to the commanding officers of the militia and volunteer forces, with a view to mobilization; all point to the impending character of this coup. That the coup would excite the ire of several of the great powers of Europe to such a degree that hostilities would assuredly ensue is also a fact, were it not known that John Bull is fully prepared for the day. Indeed, it is this knowledge that may contribute to the maintenance of peace.

Fashoda Not the Cause.

The naval and military preparations in question are not called forth by the Fashoda question, since the French have practically decided and consented to abandon that place, and I learn to-night that Captain Barthelemy is returning to Egypt and to Fashoda with orders to the French force there to withdraw westward from the river to the fortified posts established in the western confines of the Bah-el-Ghazal Province. Indeed, one of the most significant facts is that whereas the war fever has abated in Paris to a most marked degree, war preparations being apparently abandoned on the other side of the Channel, they are being pushed here to an extent without precedent since the Crimean War.

England was on the eve of declaring this protectorate in 1884, urged thereto by Prince Bismarck, and it was only at the last minute, when all the preparations had been made, that the scheme was abandoned for a more favorable opportunity. That opportunity has now arrived. England has quite recently discovered that the Sultan, taking advantage of the fact that her objections to the presence of France at Fashoda, and in the Bah-el-Ghazal province, are based on the ground that it is an Egyptian province (the Egyptian flag having been hoisted at Fashoda by General Kitchener), has conceded to France by means of an imperial "hatti" the leasehold of the Bah-el-Ghazal province. The Sultan is all the more glad to do so, as he believes that he, by so doing, will embarrass Great Britain.

England's occupation of Egypt is based solely on might, and has frequently been denounced by the Khedive himself, by his suzerain, the Sultan of Turkey, and by France, as illegal, while the other powers have quietly tolerated.

The Heroism of Lord and Lady Cromer.

It is this that has caused the English Government to decide that the time has come to proclaim the protectorate over Egypt before there can be any question of an international conference, or of the production of the Sultan's concessions to France. Realizing that no time was to be lost, she hurried back Lord Cromer to Cairo, he being the one strong man of sufficient force and resolution to take charge of the process of annexation of the land of the Nile, which he has practically ruled as British Plenipotentiary for fourteen years. His wife was dying here at the moment when it became necessary for him to return to his post. Knowing that her days were numbered, and being passionately devoted to her, he was reluctant to leave her, and wished to resign in order to remain with her to the last. With rare heroism and patriotism the dying person would not hear of his abandoning his post. She insisted on travelling out with him to Egypt, condemned as she was by the physicians at the time, and breathed her last in her husband's arms a few days after her arrival at Cairo. Such a sacrifice on the part of Lord and Lady Cromer would hardly have been necessary were not vast national interests at stake.

There is every reason to believe that the German Emperor is cognizant of this projected move on the part of Great Britain, and that his approval was obtained last Summer at the time of the mysterious conferences between Arthur Balfour and the German Ambassador here, concerning which so much speculation prevailed. Indeed, there is every reason to believe that it is this that has led him at the last moment to abandon his visit to Egypt, as he might otherwise find himself at Cairo as the guest of the Sultan, and of the latter's subordinate, the Khedive, at the very moment when Lord Cromer was proclaiming the protectorate.

Hurry Down East and West.

(By Associated Press.)

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 1.—The Imperieuse, the flagship of the British North Pacific squadron, is expected to sail to-morrow, following the Amphion southward. A rush order for forty tons of provisions was placed with one of the leading merchants to-day.

The Amphion took on board one of the fastest torpedo boats on the station, and the Leander, now in dry dock, has also taken one on board. This is the first time this has been done in three years.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 1.—Not since the Trent affair has such activity been displayed in military and naval circles as is now shown here.

After the order had been received to have the battle ship Renown put in thorough repair, another order was received, the purpose of which was not known until this morning, when eight large double teams and about two hundred men, including sailors and marines, were put to work transferring powder, ammunition and small arms of every description from the magazines at the dock yard to the distributing shed, and thence to the several war ships in port.

FORCE BILL THUGS
PLAN AN EAST SIDE
REIGN OF TERROR.

McCullagh Offers Prizes "Out of His Own Pocket" for All Arrests of Voters.

"Dave" Martin, Exposed by the Journal, Disappears.
Deputy in the Tombs for Illegal Registration.
Platt Gives New Orders to Force Bill Chief.

SOME FRUITS OF DAVID MARTIN'S VISIT.

McCullagh offers a prize of \$50 for every ten voters a deputy may arrest.

McCullagh's deputies drag six men from their slumber in a stable to court. The men are legal voters and are discharged.

McCullagh arraigns Chrystie Sullivan, Senator "Tim's" cousin, on a charge of illegal registration from a hotel he has kept for years. He is paroled until to-day.

McCullagh asks for more warrants in Essex Market, Yorkville and Harlem police courts.

McCullagh's deputies, unable to find John B. Lloyd, arrest William F. Loy on Lloyd's warrant.

FORCE BILL TACTICS WORK BOTH WAYS.

The Tammany Hall Law Committee formally warns McCullagh that he is violating the law in neglecting to serve warrants.

Deputy Enrico Alfoni is indicted and sent to the Tombs on a charge of illegal registration.

PRIZE OF \$50 for every ten voters arrested. Seven hundred deputies could arrest 7,000 voters. McCullagh's prizes would aggregate \$35,000. Who has furnished this parcel? Platt?

The police authorities are making extensive preparations to protect the lowly voter on Election day.

McCullagh, who on Monday was well coached by "Dave" Martin, the malodorous Philadelphia election manipulator, promises a reign of terror on the East Side next Tuesday.

He cartered about town all yesterday, swore out warrants in the Yorkville, Harlem and Essex Market Police Courts, confronted Senator Sullivan before a Police Magistrate and was called a "cur" by the Senator, and wound up his labors by reporting to Senator Platt in the evening, with two Republican Police Commissioners present.

"Dave" Martin, finding himself exposed in the Journal, left the Fifth Avenue Hotel early, saying he was bound for home. In 1888, when Martin's duties in New York City were explained in the newspapers, he made a similar disappearance, but later was found in Long Island City, from where he directed his agents. He could not be found in Philadelphia yesterday.

McCullagh, according to reports, originally suggested the Force bill to Messrs. Platt and Black. He promised if he were entrusted with the execution of the law he would reduce the registration 9,000 in four East Side districts. He failed to carry out his promise. His retention in the office depends upon the election of a Republican Governor. In other words, the superintendent has the incentive that gratitude, injured pride and personal advantage may give to aid in securing a Republican victory.

The intelligence or integrity of his deputies is exemplified in the case of Alfoni. This person, a State employe, sworn to enforce the law, is indicted for committing the crime he was specifically instructed to prevent. A Republican Magistrate discharged him, but the Grand Jury had in the meantime brought in an indictment against him, and he was placed in the Tombs, an edifying example of the Force law's working and a warning to his fellows.

The midnight raid reported in yesterday's Journal proved, in the minds of Democrats, to be nothing less than an incident to the terrorist programme Republican managers have planned. The six men who were dragged from their beds were discharged in court because of lack of evidence that the law had been violated.

McCullagh was brutally frank yesterday in his calm admission that he had offered prizes to deputies who would arrest ten voters. These prizes are rewards of merit, he explained, which he pays out of his own pocket. If each of the 700 deputies were as diligent as McCullagh would like they would arrest 7,000 voters. In that event McCullagh would have to pay in prizes \$35,000—out of his own pocket. History does not record a public officer willing to give five years' pay to his subordinates.

Who furnishes the purse McCullagh is dangling before the eyes of his agents?

The noxious character of the law and its operations was clearly instanced when the superintendent appeared in a police court yesterday with seventy deputies present. Only a Zola could do justice to this collection of heisters, political tatterdemaldons and thugs. Yet each one has the right to enter any citizen's house and drag the head of the family to the police station.

GRAND JURY INDICTS
FORCE BILL DEPUTY.

One of the Force law deputies, sworn and paid to enforce the statutes against false registration, was indicted and sent to the Tombs yesterday to await trial for that very crime. He is Enrico Alfoni, who proposed to vote as a resident of No. 210 Mulberry street.

Captain Thompson, of the Mulberry street station, caused Alfoni's arrest last Saturday, charging that his real residence was in Brooklyn, where his wife and daughter now live. Magistrate Olmsted paroled the man in McCullagh's custody for a hearing yesterday afternoon. Alfoni continued to wear his badge, his club and his pistol, and look for other offenders against the election laws.

Yesterday morning the case against him was presented to the Grand Jury by Assistant District Attorney Hennessey. An indictment was found, and Detective Sergeant Caffrey arrested Alfoni when he entered the Criminal Court building for his hearing before Magistrate Olmsted. The latter was notified when he heard of this action and discharged the prisoner when he arrived.

Alfoni was taken before Judge Fitzgerald, who committed him to the Tombs. Alfoni's daughter will testify that he has quarrelled with her mother and left her, to live in the Mulberry street house.

FORCE BILL VICTIMS
ARRAIGNED IN COURT.

A report came from the West Fifty-fourth street court yesterday that one of the McCullagh deputies had altered a war-

rant for John B. Lloyd, of No. 418 West Forty-ninth street, for alleged illegal registration, to make it read "William F. Loy, of No. 422 West Thirty-fifth street." This would be punishable under the Penal Code as a forgery. The facts were not quite so bad as this, but Superintendent McCullagh, in discussing the supposititious case, declared such alteration would not be a forgery, and that if he had occasion he would make such a change.

The facts are that McCullagh's deputy, Louis Edelmann, found no John B. Lloyd in the Forty-ninth street house and swore out a warrant. He found William F. Loy in Thirty-fifth street and arrested him as the man who had registered as Lloyd. The deputy had no evidence to prove the prisoner's identity when he arraigned him in court. The case was adjourned until this afternoon, Loy giving \$1,000 bail.

In the same court Edelmann and another deputy, E. J. Godby, arraigned Alexander McPhee, of No. 337 West Fifty-second street. McPhee admitted that his residence in West Fifty-second street dates only from October 16, but declared that he had told this to the election inspectors, who had assured him that he had a right to register. The case was postponed until to-day, so the members of the Board of Registry can be heard.

Antonio Sandoz, of No. 432 West Twenty-sixth street, was arraigned in the same court, charged by Deputy Harrison and Prior with having registered as "Tony Sand." This was the fault of the clerk who made out his naturalization papers, and he was discharged.

Angelo and Rosco Pace, of No. 217 Bowery, accused by McCullagh's men in the Essex Market Court of having only one set of naturalization papers between them, were charged by the Magistrate, there being no evidence against them.

CROKER POINTS TO THE RECORD:
NINETEEN UNAVENGED MURDERS
IN THE ROOSEVELT POLICE ERA.

RICHARD CROKER ON ROOSEVELT'S POLICE RECORD.



I have obtained a record of nineteen murders committed while Roosevelt and Moss were in the Police Board and for which nobody has ever been punished. Most of these were in Roosevelt's time.

Mr. Roosevelt was responsible for the splendid record made by the police in the capture of men who sold soda water on Sunday.

It was Roosevelt who made it possible for murder to be committed and go unpunished. One of the first things he did was to demoralize the detective force.

Expert detectives, men of long experience, suddenly found themselves assigned to patrol duty.

AT the Democratic Club last night the following interview was given by Richard Croker, in reply to the recent speeches by Frank Moss and others, charging police inefficiency:

"I believe," said Mr. Croker, "that Frank Moss succeeded Theodore Roosevelt as president of the Police Board. He, therefore, should be familiar with the legacy of unpunished crimes that was bequeathed him. He talks of 'wide open' New York. I would like to direct his attention to the New York of Roosevelt's day with which he seems to be unfamiliar. He seems to have forgotten that when the Roosevelt Police Board was hunting women with the aid of policemen in hired dress suits, when children of tender age were being employed to induce saloon keepers to violate the law by selling cans of beer, murder after murder was committed, and in the hurry bury of Roosevelt's fanatical policy, nearly every murderer escaped.

"Flats were robbed while the members of the demoralized police force in the disguise of men about town were seeking to entrap women to commit crime. Safes were blown open while the police were watching side doors. Business houses were looted and the thieves took their plunder away while the paid guardians of the peace were spending the city's money for wine and adding to, instead of diminishing the city's criminal record.

"Thieves crawled through scuttles, undisturbed, while Mr. Roosevelt himself indulged in sensational night trips through the city, endeavoring to sneak upon members of the uniformed force who stopped walking for a minute.

Nineteen Murders for Which No One Has Been Convicted.

"During the time Theodore Roosevelt and Frank Moss were in the alleged Reform Police Board, nineteen murders were committed, and the murderers have escaped. Why did not that faithful public servant who is now pledging himself to do so much for the people of the State do a little to protect the lives of the people of the city? He was too busy preventing respectable citizens from exercising the inalienable right of personal liberty to pay any attention to such commonplace occurrences as murders.

"Mr. Roosevelt was responsible for the splendid record made by the police in the capture of men who sold soda water on Sunday. He kept the courts busy with charges against poor dealers of the East Side who sold to equally poor customers the food they needed for their Sunday dinner. He raided those who sold milk on Sunday after the hour prescribed by one of the worst of blue laws. He used infants as 'stool pigeons.'

"What a splendid record he made on those lines! But the people are not going to forget at the polls this year, that while he was making it, the very worst criminals in the land were making a record of their own, unparalleled in the history of this city.

"It was Roosevelt who made it possible for murder to be committed and go unpunished. One of the first things he did was to demoralize the Detective Bureau so thoroughly that it was made absolutely helpless. He threw out all the experienced men and put in their places a lot who could do excellent work hunting innocent women and children. Expert detectives, men of long experience, who had done splendid work, suddenly found themselves assigned to patrol duty. The most notable of these was George McCluskey, now at the head of the Detective Bureau, who was sent almost to the northern limits of the city. When Roosevelt had made the wreck of the Bureau complete and had turned New York into a hotbed of crime, the Board was forced to take McCluskey back. Public clamor could no longer be resisted, although, as a rule, it takes Roosevelt a long time to yield to the public, when he has once made up his mind.

"I have obtained a record of the nineteen murders committed while Roosevelt and Moss were in the Police Board, and for which nobody has ever been punished.

Record of Crime During the "Reform" Police Board's Time.

"First was the famous Bliss case. Mrs. Eva Bliss was killed by poison. At once the amateur Detective Bureau created by Roosevelt, tried to get rid of the case, and put it on the Inspector of the District, McCullagh. The latter tossed it back. At last Mrs. Bliss's daughter, Mrs. Fleming, was arrested. Still the amateurs bungled and groped around ridiculously. Mrs. Fleming was acquitted. That crime is still unavenged. It was committed September 1, 1895.

"Roosevelt's demoralized police force was nothing but an organized band of child-hunters, when, on November 7, 1895, Richard Pops was murdered and his murderer escaped.

"Max Eglau was killed on February 10, 1896, and Roosevelt's remodelled police force could not find the murderer. The Blue laws demanded too much of their time and attention.

"One of the most shocking crimes in the history of the city was the murder on May 30, 1896, of little Mamie Cunningham. It is unavenged. Roosevelt and his men were engaged in the persecution of small traders on the East Side and could not stop.

"Louise Horning was murdered on January 25, 1896, Roosevelt's police force let the murderer escape.

"Mrs. John A. Runnett lost her life by the hand of an assassin on July 27, 1896. Roosevelt's chief occupation at that time was the obtaining of evidence against saloon keepers through the aid of children.

"Annie Bock was the next victim of this demoralized police force. She was murdered in her flat in East Twenty-second street on August 4, 1896. Her slayer is still at large.

"Anna Altman was foully murdered on September 2, 1896. Notice how rapidly the crimes accumulated. There was no fear of Roosevelt's sleuths. The murderer of this unfortunate woman was never caught.

"On September 22, 1896, James McNeerney was brutally murdered in his own home. It was the same old story. Roosevelt had no time to look up this class of malefactors.

"Kitty Parker was the next victim. She was murdered October 10, 1896, and her slayer, John Parker, was caught by the restored McCluskey more than a year later, when Roosevelt was out.

"Aymar W. Cooper died by the hand of an assassin on November 7, 1896. His murderer has not been apprehended.

"Two other equally brutal murders followed in quick succession. The first was that of Frank B. Arbutick who was struck down on November 20, 1896. The second was Josie Lloyd, who was killed January 7, 1897. Her slayer still goes free.

So the Carnival of Crime Continued Unabated.

"So the cases followed one another with terrible rapidity while punishment was meted out only to those who committed either minor offenses or no offenses at all. Upon the list of victims are Kate Day, murdered March 14, 1897; James Miffet, April 7, 1897; Floie Murphy, April 23, 1897; Dean Richmond, May 3, 1897; Cornelius Gierowski, May 4, 1897; Ignatz Horzen, July 30, 1897.

"If Mr. Roosevelt insists on dodging State issues, he might take up a local one, based on that list of unavenged murders, which proves his absolute incapacity to hold public office.

"And while he is explaining why murderers went unpunished, he might talk of other crimes committed during that reign of terror. During his term as Police Commissioner, robberies were committed in all parts of the city. No home was safe. Nine hundred and twenty-two flats were robbed, four hundred business houses were looted, thirty safes were blown open, seventy-eight houses were robbed by burglars who entered through the roof.

"There were more than fifteen hundred crimes of that description, whose perpetrators were never caught, while Roosevelt was squabbling with his colleagues, violating the rights of citizens and directing policemen in detecting crime by first committing it themselves.

"Since Roosevelt and Moss have been out of the Department the total number of offenses of this kind, reported to the Detective Bureau, is 203. That is in a year. What a contrast between that record and the one made by Roosevelt! Only one hundred and eighteen flats have been robbed and seventy-three stores. There have been five scuttles robberies and seven safe robberies. Only one or two of the criminals escaped. In a single year there has been a 60 per cent decrease in the number of safe burglaries and house robberies, because the police have been attending to their legitimate business.

"These are facts for those to explain who are prating about a wide-open town that does not exist, and has not existed here since Roosevelt's fanaticism threw New York open to murderers and thieves."

WEATHER.

FOR NEW YORK CITY:
PARTLY CLOUDY;
WARMER.

For New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Eastern Pennsylvania: Partly cloudy; high southwesterly winds; warmer.
The highest temperature yesterday was 54 degrees, at 2 p. m.
The lowest temperature yesterday was 43 degrees, at 6 a. m.

